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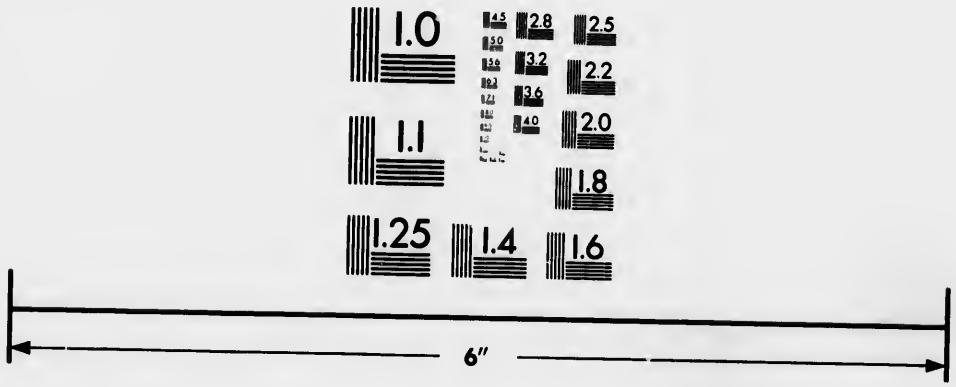


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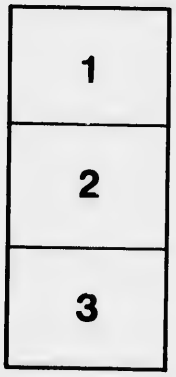


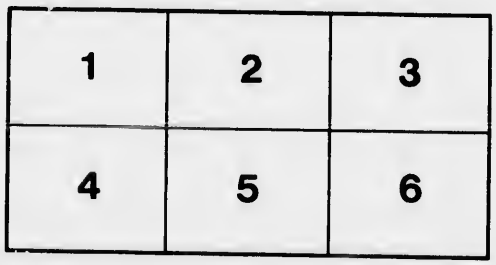

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# DOMINION OF CANADA.

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# SUGGESTIONS FOR ORGANIZATION

## QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS, INSTRUCTIONS TO CANVASSERS AND SCRUTINEERS OR AGENTS

*(For the Province of Ontario.)*

---

**N. B.—Fuller instructions for Agents (Scrutineers) will be issued after the writs for the Dominion General Elections are issued.**

**ALEXANDER SMITH,**
**Secretary Ontario Liberal Association,**
**34 Victoria Street,**
**Toronto, Ont.**

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P5
no. 0480
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## THE ORGANIZATION OF A POLLING SUB-DIVISION.

The basis of organization in an election campaign is the polling sub-division. If each committee in all the polling sub-divisions in the constituency is well managed, if the work is conducted in a business and systematic way, then the results are sure to be most satisfactory for the candidate in whose interest the committee is working. The experience of those who have had to do with work of this kind is that it is absolutely essential to obtain the services of some active, energetic and intelligent man who will take charge of the polling sub-division under the direction of the committee at headquarters, (or the organizer of the work, if the management is in the hands of one man as is often the case).

The formation of the committee ; A member of the party who is active in the polling sub-division should get together not only the active workers, but every one else who can be induced to take a cordial part in the work. Experince shows that in an ordinary polling sub-division, if ten good men can be got together, they can do good work. This is almost an invariable rule. There is no man without influence. The best way to get the committee together in country places, is for the chairman of the polling sub-division, or some other active worker, to drive over the division, calling on all the party men, and making a special request for them to attend at some convenient place at a stated time. Another method is to send by post notice to each, calling them to meet at a certain time and place. Having got the committee together, the chairman and other officers should be appointed. Thechairman should be a man who can give the most time and takes the greatest interest in the work in that division, and whose standing is such that his intimate connection with the organization will inspire others to take hold of the work.

If a notice by post is sent something similar to the following form can be used:

.....

MY DEAR SIR,—

You are specially and cordially invited to attend a meeting at..... on.....day the .....day of.. ....., at 7.30 p.m.

It is very important that you should be present, for matters in connection with next general election will be taken up. Kindly enlist the services of as many of our friends as possible in the work, and do not fail to attend the meeting above announced.

Yours very truly,

.....

To.....

.....P.O.

(N.B.—These provisions are applicable to the Province of Ontario only).

## WHO MAY VOTE.

**Generally speaking, all male persons 21 years of age, and British subjects by birth or naturalization, and belonging to the constituency and whose names are on the voters' list, are entitled to vote in a Dominion election. By a judgment of the Court of Appeal a voter may be temporarily absent without becoming disqualified, unless he has left his residence intending Never to Return.**

He cannot vote in more than one Riding and he cannot vote more than once in the Riding no matter in how many places he may be assessed.

He need not own property or be a tenant or occupant.

Lumbermen, mariners, fishermen and students are also entitled to vote though absent almost continuously.

Members of the South African Canadian Contingent and Strathcona Horse are not bebarred from voting simply because of absence whether they are on the list or not.

The Conservatives in many places keep on names of persons, on Parts I and III of the list, long after such persons have left and gone forever. They keep them on as farmer's sons, joint owners, joint tenants, etc., etc., and vote them. They also vote resident aliens and persons under age in the same way. These names should not have been allowed upon the list and it shows a lack of care on the part of Liberals. They cannot legally be placed on the parts of the lists indicated and they should and can be kept off the lists. LET ALL LIBERALS BE ON THE ALERT AND AT THE POLLING BOOTH SWEAR ALL SUCH WHOSE NAMES MAY HAVE BEEN SLIPPED UPON THE LISTS.

In the South Perth Provincial election trial in 1898, it was contended by the petitioners that certain persons who had voted were aliens, others were non-residents and some were not twenty-one years of age, and that these votes should be disallowed on a scrutiny. The presiding judges held that there could be no scrutiny of these votes and that these persons having voted, no evidence of their disqualification could be admitted. As a consequence, the votes of persons whose names should not have been put on or allowed to remain on the list were counted for the Conservative candidate. The result of this decision is that where a person's name is on the list and he votes whether he has been sworn or not there is no remedy. The vote is counted. **If such persons take the oath they are, however, liable to criminal prosecution for perjury, and should be warned before going to the polls of the consequence of taking the oath.**

## INDIANS.

"Enfranchised Indians" may vote or be put on the List without property qualification (but there are not more than four "enfranchised Indians" in the Province.)

Unenfranchised Indians, not residing among Indians or on an Indian Reserve where there is an assessment roll, if assessed for $200 in towns and $100 in villages and townships if entered on the List and having the other qualifications, may vote whether they participate in the annuities or not.

Where there is no assessment roll unenfranchised Indians may vote, if they do not reside among Indians or on an Indian reserve and do not participate in the Indian annuities and if they have the property qualification as above mentioned and the other qualifications necessary in case of a manhood franchise voter.

## CANNOT VOTE.

The following are disqualified from voting at elections for the Dominion House of Commons :—

(*a*) Any person who at the time of making the assessment, Voters' List, or of voting is a prisoner in a gaol or prison undergoing punishment for a criminal offence.

(*b*) Any person who at any of the times mentioned is an inmate r ceiving charitable support in a Municipal Poor House or House of Industry, or in a charitable institution receiving aid from the Province.

(*b*) The Returning Officer, Judges, Election Clerk or paid agents of any of the candidates or any person previously disfranchised for corrupt practices.

## MAY VOTE FOR DOMINION CANDIDATES.

N. B.—Under the Dominion Franchise Act, 1898, notwithstanding anything contrary in the Provincial Act, the following persons shall be entitled to vote at an election for the Dominion House of Commons :

(*a*) The holder of any office *or*

(*b*) Any person employed in any capacity in the public service of Canada or of the Province *or*

(*c*) Any person belonging to or engaged in any profession, calling, employment or occupation *or*

(*d*) Any one belonging to any other class of persons who although possessed of the qualifications generally required by the provincial law, are by such law declared to be disqualified by reason of their belonging to such class.

If their name has been omitted from the voters' list they may vote on taking the oath on election day in the polling station to that effect.

## HOW TO REPORT.

The committee should report to the secretary for the riding somewhat according to the following headings, blank forms will be supplied for this purpose :—

Polling Sub-Division.....
Municipality .....
Electoral District.....
Chairman and Secretary of Committee.....
Number attending Committee.....
Number of Names on List.....
Number not qualified to ote, Deadmen and Repeaters.....
Number of Positive Liberals.....
Number of Positive Conservatives.....
Number of Doubtfuls.....
Number of Rigs Required.....
Number of Rigs Volunteered .....
Names of Inside Agents.....
Names of Outside Scrutineers.....
Names of those not Qualified to Vote, giving addresses as given on Voters' List.....
Names of Doubtful Voters giving Name, Occupation and Address...
Names of Electors to be personally canvassed by the Candidate, giving Occupation and Addresses.....

Signed.....Chairman.... .....Secretary.

## HINTS ON ORGANIZATIONS.

It is earnestly requested that these instructions be followed so far as the local conditions allow. The organization outlined is not intended to

supersede or interfere with the Liberal Associations of the Ridings. These continue as usual, but every Liberal must see the necessity for careful organization for the election. There are men in each Electoral District who, though they cannot give the time to the details of organization, are ever on the alert for the good of the cause, and besides receiving reports from the committees, the candidate would do well to consult and advise with these men.

## LIBERALISM AND GOOD PRINCIPLES.

The suggestions herein contained are issued for the use of friends of, and workers on behalf of, the Liberal party, as an aid to systematic organization; and for convenience these hints are given under different heads, so as to correspond with the various steps in organization.

## FIRST STEP.

1. The Secretary or other officer of the Liberal Association for the Electoral District should secure six or more copies of the last revised Voters' Lists for the riding.

2. The voters' lists can be secured upon payment for the same from the Queen's Printer, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont. Candidates, at the last election, are given twenty copies of the voters' lists for their Electoral District, free.

3. The list for each Polling Sub-division should be pasted in a book about the size of this handbook.

4. Of the copies secured, one complete set should be prepared for the Candidate, another for the Secretary or whoever may have general charge of the campaign.

5. The chairman and secretary in each Polling Sub-division should each have a copy (pasted in a book) of the voters' list for such Polling Sub-division and extra copies should also be to hand for the committeemen. The statement of the boundaries of the district, and the post-offices should be also pasted in the book.

## ORGANIZATION.

6. Copies of the last revised Voters' Lists having been secured and prepared as above stated, the next important step is thorough organization.

7. Some one in the constituency should be appointed as Central Secretary, or Manager, and held responsible for the work of organization. **He should have for himself a book with the lists for the whole Riding entered alphabetically, for example: The first pages should have all the names beginning with "A" and when pasting these in the municipality and Polling Division should be marked on each part and so on with each "chunk" of "A's," the same with the "B's," etc. When a voter calls and gives his name, no matter what part of the riding he is from, the secretary can in a moment turn up the alphabetical list and inform the man the municipality and polling division where he votes, and after the polling booths are fixed he can tell these.**

8. The Secretary or Manager, immediately upon preparing the lists for the workers, should have a meeting called for each Polling Sub-division, and word should be sent direct to all friends of the cause to attend.

9. Notices of the meeting should be given direct, or by letter or printed circular about twice the size of this page.

10. For each Polling Sub-division, an active Committee, with a chairman and secretary for each, should be appointed.

11. The general Secretary or Manager should be careful to enter in his book the names and addresses of such officers, and when the organization for the Riding is complete, he will have good men to correspond with in every Polling Sub-division.

12. Before the close of each organization meeting, the Manager should go over the instructions with the members of the Committee, and impress upon each the necessity of constant attention to canvassing.

13. If the Polling Sub-division from any cause requires the formation of more than one Committee, it should be sub-divided, and a certain portion of it assigned to each Committee, the Voters' List for the Division being in like manner apportioned.

## CANVASSING.

14. Copies of the Voters' List having been given to the workers, the names should be carefully gone over, and an endeavor made to classify the voters under these heads :

(*a*) THOSE CERTAIN TO VOTE FOR OUR CANDIDATE (none should be so marked without good reason ; there is no more fatal error committed than ASSUMING without KNOWING that an elector is favorable).

(*b*) Those whom it is useless to canvass and may be put down AGAINST US. (Here again it is well that doubtful voters should be seen before being put down as against us.

(*c*) THE DOUBTFUL.

(*d*) THE NON-RESIDENTS.

(*e*) Those classed "Doubtful" should be assigned to one or more of the friends who have most influence over them, and these men should make it their business at once to call and see the doubtful electors. It is often the doubtful elector who in close ridings settles the fate of the elections.

15. The names of non-resident voters should be sent to the Secretary or Manager for the Riding, and care should be taken to note if such are friendly or not. Their new places of residence should be carefully given, and other information which may be necessary to locate them.

16. The Secretary or Manager should see to it that Committees settle down to their work, that the canvassers are zealously performing the duties they have undertaken, are making a business of seeing the electors whom they have undertaken to see, and are in every way promoting the success of the candidate.

(*a*) The Committee should, however, meet from time to time, again scrutinize the list, receive reports from the canvassers, note the result and ascertain how the work goes on. The returns (furnished for the purpose), should be filled up and sent to the Secretary or Manager, thus from time to time BRINGING DOWN THE RESULT OF THE CANVASS TO THE EVE OF THE DAY OF NOMINATION.

17. N.B.—The result of the canvass either in the Polling Divisions or for the Riding should not be made generally known. This information should be kept for the Chairman and Secretary, and the Secretary or Manager and Candidate.

(*b*) During the canvass it will happen that some considered at first "certain" for or against, may be found, or it may be rumored that they are wavering. Immediate steps should be taken to have these seen to, ascertain the cause of their supposed change of feeling, and to endeavor, if they have been hitherto classed as on our side, to recall them to their allegiance; if hitherto against us, to show how righteous is the light which is at length dawning upon them.

(*c*) By Nomination Day the Secretary or Manager for the Centre Organization should have returns made up to the last practicable hour, showing the result of the canvass so far.

## AFTER NOMINATION.

18. The hard work of the campaign takes place, after Nomination and before Polling Day, AND NOT AN HOUR IS TO BE LOST AFTER NOMINATION DAY IN REVISING THE WORK. WHAT IS THE WORK THEN TO BE ATTENDED TO? It is the special business of the Secretary or Manager to know this. He should by this time have reports from every Polling District.

19. The list of voters which each committee is charged with seeing after should once again be carefully gone over, for the purpose of ascertaining whether every voter, and more especially those considered doubtful, has been seen by some person who can speak positively as to what the doubtful man's feelings are; and if he is still undecided, another effort should be made to bring him around to support our candidate.

20. For this purpose one or more who possess the most influence over him should undertake the duty of seeing the dubious elector.

21. Next, INSIDE AGENTS AND OUTSIDE SCRUTINEERS should be appointed, two for each, four in all; and the written authority of the Candidate should be obtained for the Agents.

(*a*) If for any reason it is desirable that the services of an experienced Agent should be obtained for any particular polling Sub-division, application should be promptly made to the Secretary or the Candidate.

22. The list of voters should then be gone over and marked with the letter "S" opposite the names of those who are to be sworn.

23. One list of voters should be handed to the Agents and one to the Outside Scrutineers. Upon the latter the names of those who are expected to vote for our Candidate should be marked, as it is the duty of the Outside Scrutineers, on the day of polling, to see that the voters who have not voted are sent after.

24. BUT MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL, PROVISION MUST NOW BE MADE FOR BRINGING THE VOTERS TO THE POLL ON THE POLLING DAY.

(*a*) A little careful consideration now by the Committee will prevent much confusion, loss of time and unnecessary driving on Polling Day, and may determine the election in our favor.

(*b*) There are many ways in which the arrangements for bringing the voters out may be made, and these are but suggestions. Ascertain who can bring out their teams, and let the man who takes out his team bring with him all the electors who live on the road he has to travel in coming to the poll.

(*c*) Try and so arrange it that every man will be brought to the polls by one of those having a team as he himself comes to the poll, so that it will not be necessary to drive back again, perhaps over the same road that he has already travelled, in order to bring a voter who might just as well have been brought out at first.

(*d*) Every elector who has not a team or is unable to take it out should be assigned to the care of some one who has, in order to make certain that his vote will be polled.

(*e*) And a list of those to be brought by a particular person should be made out and handed to him.

(*f*) Let the weather be fair or stormy, every vote should be polled.

25. The non-resident voter should, if not already seen to, be, without more loss of time, looked after.

26. The canvass should be briskly kept up, and our Candidate's meetings, or meetings at which our Candidate is to be represented, should be attended by all our friends.

27. The work of getting out the voters should be specially assigned to the committeemen each to be given a card with the names of the voters he is expected to look after and see that they get to the polls.

**28. This division of work should be done at a meeting a few days before polling, so that each committeeman could call on his list of voters at least three days before polling, so as to know where to get them on election day.**

29. It is illegal to wear party badges, ribbons or labels, at any time within eight days before the day of election or polling.

30. As to who may vote, see above.

## APPOINTMENT OF AGENTS.

31. During the week before polling day two intelligent persons for each polling district should be appointed to act as agents at each polling station. If Deputy Returning Officers, Poll Clerks or Agents have to be at a Polling booth where they are not entitled to vote, they must procure from the Returning Officer a certificate entitling them to vote. A form of certificate is to be had from the Returning Officer. Without this certificate they cannot vote. The agents should be appointed by written authority, but if no agents have been appointed by the Candidate, any two electors friendly to him can undertake and perform the duties.

32. These agents are to act in the polling booth, and they should make themselves perfectly familiar with the contents of these hints. They should be furnished with a copy of the Voters' List; and on this list the names of those who are to be objected to and sworn should be marked. The Agent, therefore, would as a general thing only have to insist on the oath being administered.

33. No more than two agents for the same Candidate shall have the right to vote at a Polling Station. Insist positively on this or you will find several non-voters will be voted. Remember this.

## OBJECTIONS TO VOTERS.

34. The chief grounds for objections may thus be summarized :

(*a*) That the person presenting himself is not the person named, but is *personating some elector*. If the agent is not satisfied of the indentity of the person tendering himself as a voter (and one at least of the agents should be well acquainted with all the electors of the Polling Sub-division, he should require that he be sworn.

(*b*) That he is not of age.

(*c*) That he is not a British subject.

(*d*) That the Voter has been engaged or performed services in connection with the election for which he has been paid or expects to be paid or rewarded.

(*e*) That he is suspected to have been bribed, or has bribed someone else.

(*f*) That his travelling expenses have been paid or promised.

(*g*) That his team has been hired.

(*h*) That he has already voted in this or in another Polling Division.

(*i*) If he asks to vote as an agent and two agents of the same Candidate have been admitted to the Polling Station he must be rejected. Insist on this and do not allow such a vote to be cast even though a certificate be presented.

35. All but the first of these grounds of objection should be considered before polling day, and the Voters' List marked with the letter "S" before the name of each person who is to be sworn. The Agent, however, will have to be guided by circumstances as to who else should be sworn beyond those so marked.

36. It is very important that inside scrutineers (agents) should be vigilant from the opening of the polls until the ballots are counted and sealed by the Deputy Returning Officer.

37. Do not neglect to procure from the Deputy Returning Officer his signature to the printed form giving a statement of the number of ballots cast for each candidate.

38. Take the oath of secrecy before polling day, and hand your appointment as agent to the Deputy Returning Officer before the poll is formally declared open.

## OUTSIDE SCRUTINEERS.

39. One or two persons, each provided with a Voters' List, should be stationed at the entrance of the polling booth, so as to keep track of those who had voted. Their names should be at once erased and those scrutineers should, as electors come up, mark the names of voters to be hunted up and brought to the poll.

40. The success of our Candidate may depend upon how this work is done. No time should be lost in securing and bringing the voters to the poll. A VOTE BEFORE TWELVE IS STILL EQUAL TO TWO VOTES AFTER TWELVE.

41. Scrutineers as well as agents should be on the ground before eight o'clock in the morning, an hour before the poll opens. On no account should both the scrutineers, either inside or outside, be away from their place during the day; one at least must remain and his lunch should be brought to him.

42. Outside scrutineers do not require certificates.

43. Any person who presents himself claiming the right to vote on the Returning Officer's certificate on the pretence that he is acting as agent for the opposing Candidate should, before being allowed to vote, be sworn, as in many cases persons who would not dare to present themselves to vote where they are known take these means of slipping in their vote without running the risk of being sworn. **The law is clear that such persons must be sworn.**

## VOTERS UNABLE TO MARK THE BALLOT PAPERS.

44. Any person, who from blindness, or other physical cause, *or who is unable to read*, can have the ballot marked by the Deputy Returning Officer.

45. If a person finds that another person has voted in his name—in other words, that he has been personated—he is entitled nevertheless to insist on voting.

## COUNTING THE BALLOTS.

46. The agents must remain in the polling stations and see that the ballots are properly counted. The ballots which are not to be counted are:

(*a*). Those not supplied by Deputy Returning Officer.

(*b*) On which votes are given for more than one candidate, except in Hamilton, Ottawa, and West Toronto, where every elector is entitled to vote for two candidates.

(*c*) On which anything is written or marked by which the voter can be identified.

47. The objections made to any ballot should be noted by the Deputy Returning Officer. It is the duty of the agent to see that this is done.

## IMPORTANT.

48. Before leaving the polling station each agent should obtain, and safely keep, a written statement of the result of the poll, duly signed by the Deputy Returning Officer, the Poll Clerk, and the agents present who are willing to do so.

## CANDIDATE AND HIS AGENT.

49. The Secretary or Manager should at once secure copies of the Election Act. These in compact form can be purchased from the Queen's Printer, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont.

50. A copy of the Act should be given to the chairman and secretary in each Polling Division, and the candidate and his election agent should at once become familiar with the provisions of the law.

51. Particular attention should be paid to the nomination papers. Care should be taken to see that the parties signing the nomination papers are electors in the Riding, that the form is correctly filled in every detail and that the deposit money (legal tender, or in bills of any Chartered Bank doing business in Canada) is paid in, in good time and the receipt of the Returning Officer for the same is secured.

## THE SECRETARY OR MANAGER.

52. Secure copies of the Voters' Lists and Election Act, as pointed out elsewhere in these suggestions.

53. The work of organization may at first be discouraging, but you will find as the committees meet the gatherings will grow in enthusiasm.

54. Experience teaches that a capable man can go into a district where there are not over half a dozen friends of a good cause, but by care and judgment these can be instructed and guided so that by a persistent canvass scores of new adherents to the cause will be enlisted. With small beginnings, meetings are often held in private houses, and as each neighbor knows how he stands with his fellows he can judge who is best to conduct the canvass. The coming together quietly of a few men interested in a good cause is sure to produce a bond of cordial feeling and confidence. Every good cause profits by this, and please do not overlook this method. It is the best yet devised.

55. You will save the candidate much time and trouble by keeping him thoroughly posted on the progress of the canvass, so that he may devote his time to those who are halting between two opinions. He can canvass them personally or correspond with them. An aimless canvass is sure to breed disaster.

56. Those who are sure to vote for our candidate know that his time will be taken up in inducing others to side with them, and they should not expect him to lose time in calling upon them, but, on the contrary, they should aid him all they can and canvass without ceasing.

57. Have all the papers for agents or scrutineers signed by the candidate in good time.

58. The agents should be appointed in time to prevent all mistakes.

59. The papers necessary for this should be furnished by Association.

60. Do not fail to have copies of this pamphlet in the hands of committeemen, canvassers, scrutineers and agents, besides furnishing them with a sufficient number of copies of the Election Act.

61. Mistakes are frequently made by the party taking it for granted that the organization for the last election is still responsive and that each

committeeman is in a position to take whatever work is assigned to him. So, without fail, revise the organization in each Polling Division as a first step.

62. Prepare blank forms for frequently securing reports from the committees in each Polling Division. This you will find will be a good incentive to systematic work.

63. It is system that is effective.

64. Keep on hand a sufficient supply of these suggestions to supply new workers and those who mislay their copies. You will find this necessary.

## MEETINGS AND SPEAKERS.

65. Meetings should be advertised, (*a*) in the local newspapers ; (*b*) by large posters ; (*c*) by dodgers about twice the size of this page. These last could be distributed at schoolhouses and other places where people, young or old, assemble. This last method is the very best to be adopted for meetings suddenly called, or when a leading speaker is to be present.

66. All speakers should be fully informed of the local conditions where they are to speak.

67. Enthusiasm can be developed by having a number of our young men accompany speakers to their meetings.

68. Be careful not to let the desire for public meetings eclipse the work of organization.

69. Never let a meeting go by default.

70. Local conditions must be considered in deciding whether you will have speakers at the meetings of other parties or not.

71. It is unfair to speakers from a distance not to advertise the meetings for them properly. It is unfair to the party locally and throughout the country.

72. Upon every bill announcing a meeting, print upon it the date of the polling.

## THE CANDIDATE.

73. In your canvass you may find voters who, in the past, supported the party who are now dissatisfied. The question for them is to decide whether they shall vote for you and their principles, or for no principles.

74. Take nothing for granted. Be sure of this and make a personal canvass of everyone who has shown an inclination to break away from old political associations.

75. Public meetings should not be kept up too late, and at the close friends of the candidate should be asked to remain At the after meeting, a personal canvass can be made and the Voters' Lists examined.

76. As to payment of election expenses see Election Act at once.

## HOW TO NATURALIZE ALIENS.

Aliens who have not been naturalized cannot vote. If a friendly voter is an alien, and is willing to be naturalized, have him naturalized It he were a resident of Canada on 1st July, 1867, (*i. e.*, at Confederation), or of Rupert's Land or Northwest Territories on or before 15th July, 1870, or of British Columbia on or before 20th July, 1871, or Prince Edward Island on or before 1st July, 1873, and still is a resident of Canada, he can at once be naturalized by taking the oath of residence and allegiance. (Section 41 of Naturalization Act.)

Watch carefully that aliens are not induced to go through some useless form and are persuaded that they are naturalized British subjects. Read the following clauses carefully :

(1) Aliens can only be naturalized at the last day of sittings of Courts of General Session or Assizes (unless they were *resident* in some Province on the dates above mentioned, and still so resident at the date of naturalization). (Section 11, Naturalization Act).

**(2) If they were not here on 1st July, 1867, or in some other Province at dates above mentioned, they cannot be naturalized until after three years' residence and then only at the above mentioned Courts.**

(3) Before being naturalized the alien has always to make affidavit proving his residence in Canada for the necessary time, and also to take the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty.

(4) British subjects who have become naturalized in the United States or any foreign country cease to be British subjects but those who did so before 4th July, 1883, could, before 4th July, 1885, but not afterwards, declare themselves British subjects. They can be naturalized after three years residence in Canada. (Section 7 of Naturalization Act.)

**(5) The oaths of allegiance and residence and certificate B must be sent to the Clerk of the Peace of the County whose duty it is to attend to the necessary subsequent proceedings.**

## THE NATURALIZATION ACT.

### Oath of Allegiance.

I, do sincerely promise and swear (or, being a person allowed by law to affirm in Judicial cases, do affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria (or reigning Soverign for the time being) as lawful Soverign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Dominion of Canada, dependent on, and belonging to the said Kingdom, and that I will defend Her to the utmost of my power against all traiterous conspiracies or attempts whatsoever which shall be made against Her Person, Crown and Dignity, and that I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, Her Heirs or

Successors, all treasons or traiterous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against her or any of them, and all this I do swear (or affirm) without any equivocation, mental evasion or secret preservation. So help me God.

Sworn before me at
this
day of A.D. 18

A commissioner, Justice of the Peace, or Notary Public

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## Schedule A.

## THE NATURALIZATION ACT.

### Oath of Residence.

I, do swear, (or, being a person allowed by law to affirm in judicial cases, do affirm) that in the period of years preceding this date I have resided three ( *or* five, *as the care may be*) years in the Dominion of Canada with intent to settle therein, without having been, during such three years (*or* five years, *as the case may be*) a stated resident in any foreign country. So help me God.

SWORN before me at
on the
day of

A Commissioner, a Justice of the Peace, or Notary Public.

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## Schedule B.

## THE NATURALIZATION ACT.

### Certificate.

I, do certify that an alien, on the day of , subscribed and took, before me, the oaths (*or* affirmations) of residence and allegiance (*or* service and allegiance, *as the case may be*), authorized by the eighth section of THE NATURALIZATION ACT, and therein swore (*or* affirmed) to a residence in Canada (*or* service, etc.) of years; that I have reason to believe and do believe that the said within the period of years preceding the said day, has been a resident within Canada for

(three *or* five, *as the case may be*) years (*or* has been in the service of the Government of Canada for three years ; *or as the case may be*), that the said is a person of good character, and that there exists, to my knowledge, no reason why the said should not be granted all the rights and capacities of a natural-born British subject.

Dated at , the day of

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## Schedule C.

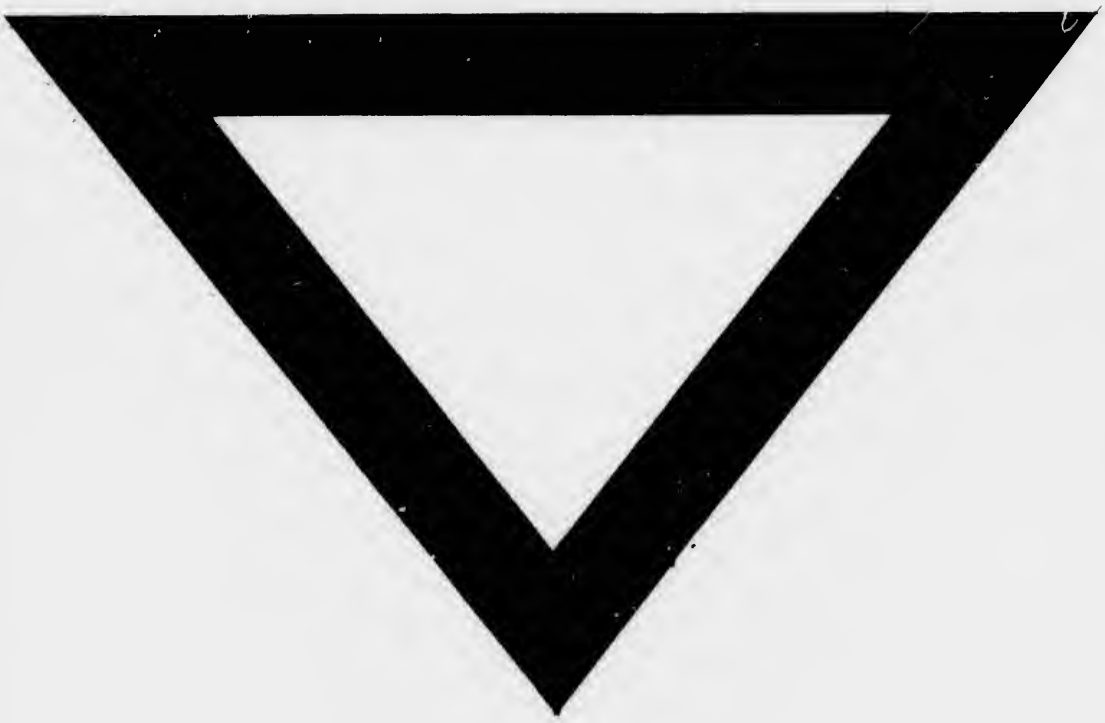
## THE NATURALIZATION ACT.

### Certificate of Naturalization.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
Province of }
In the (*name of court*)

WHEREAS, of has complied with the several requirements of THE NATURALIZATION ACT, and has duly resided in Canada for the period of of (three *or* five, *as the case may be*) years. And whereas the certificate granted to the said under the tenth section of the said Act, has been duly read in open court, and thereupon by order of the said court has been filed of record in the same, pursuant to the said Act (¶). This is, therefore, to certify to all whom it may concern, that under and by virtue of the said Act, has become naturalized as a British subject (§) and is, within Canada, entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and is subject to all obligations to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject within Canada, with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign state of which he was a subject (*or* citizen), previous to the date thereof, be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject (*or* citizen) of that state in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a treaty or convention to that effect.

Given under the seal of the said Court, this day of one thousand eight hundred and

Judge, Clerk (*or other proper officer of the Court.*)

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